NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1883.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED.

TWO PASSENGERS LOST-THE ACCIDENT OCCURS OFF LIVERPOOL IN A FOG-DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMSHIP.

The steamer City of Brussels, of the Inman Line, which left New-York on December 28 for Liverpool, has been run down and sunk off the latter port by a Glasgow steamer. Ten persons, two of whom were passengers, were drowned. A fog prevailed at the time of the accident. John G. Dale, the agent of the company in this city, last evening had received no information regarding it, The steamer was commanded by one of the eldest captains in the company's service. She was well built, and was considered one of the safest of the ocean fleet.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

CORK, Jan. 7 .- Intelligence has just been received here that the Inman Line steamer City of Brussels, Captain Land, from New-York, December 28, for Liverpool, was run down in the channel by a Glasgow steamer during a fog, and ten persons

LONDON, Jan. 8 .- A dispatch from Liverpool to The Daily Telegraph says that the steamer City of Brussels was sunk off Liverpool. Two of the ten persons drowned were passengers.

A TALK WITH THE AGENT IN THIS CITY. John G. Dale, the agent of the Inman Line of steamers, was seen at a late hour last night, and at that time had received no report of the disaster. Mr. Dale said that the City of Brussels was at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and should have reached Liverpool yesterday, so that the accident must have occurred between those ports. Mr. Dale stated that he could give no information regarding the passengers, the crew or the freight on the vessel, as he did not have the records

Among the passengers on the vessel, however, were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McLuord, D. Siegel, E. Aubrey Hunt, J. E. Jones, John 1. E. Aubrey Hunt, J. E. Jones, John I. Pinmmer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Edbrook, J. M. Buckley, Colonel J. B. Palmer, Captain J. Turvey, J. McGee, M. R. Dutour, Arthur Marston, Captain G. W. K. Masters, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Keily, and B. H. Buxton.

At the Imman Company's pier the official in charge said last evening: "The City of Brussels was nerfectly staumed and savgether.

At the Inman Company's pier the official in charge said last evening: "The City of Brussels was perfectly staunch and s-aworthy. I consider her the most trastworthy steamer that crosses the ocean Her captain was Francis's Land, her second officer was Mr. Young, and Mr. Barker was her third officer. George Collar was the purser, James Todd the engineer-in-chief and George Dent the other steward. They all belong to the other side. Captain Land is about forty years old. He is one of the oldest captains in the service of the company, and is an able and experienced invigator. He has been captain of the Brussels for some years, and to a thoroughly safe and trustworthy man. Chief Engineer fodd is the ablest engineer, I believe, in the service of the company, and certainly one of its best men. The vessel was thoroughly equipped with all the required life-saving appliances. She did not have a very large passenger list, either cabin or steerage. The season is naturally dull, and especially between Christians and New Year's the transatlantic travel is light. The vessel can accommodate 100 cabin passengers, and she has at times carried 1,000 passengers in the steerage. Of course then part of the cargo had to be displaced to make room for the passengers. Her cargo was a full one and of a mixed character."

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The steamship City of Brussels was built at Glasgow and launched on August 11, 1869. Her dimensions were 390 feet long, 40 feet beam, depth of hold 27 feet 1 inch, and she was about 2,500 tons carrying capacity. She drew 22 feet of water. She was built of iron, with seven water-tight bulkheads, the flood-gates being worked from the spar-After running successfully until June, 1875, she

was laid up at Liverpool and completely refitted. She was converted practically into a new vessel. The saloon was amidships, where the least motion is felt, with state-rooms fore and aft. The saloon and state-rooms were handsomely upholstered, and the fittings throughout were of the most elaborate description. The number of state-rooms had been reduced, and those remaining had been enlarged and contained as much available space as an ordinary hall bedroom in an up-town house. They were furnished with every requisite for comfort and convenience, such as het and cold water, commodious wardrobes, etc., while every room was connected with the steward's quarters by means of electric beils. A lady's parlor, beautifully dec-orated, and a comfortable smoking-room, had been provided with nearly everything which good taste and liberal expenditure, directed by a complete knowledge of the requirements of passengers, could supply. New double, compound, direct-acting engines of 3,300 horse-power had been put in, calculated to develop a speed of 1412 knots

To supply steam, six boilers were provided, with twenty-eight furnaces, having a large amount of heating surface, In addition to the regular steam pumps for use in case of fire, she was provided with a centrifugal pump capable of denvering over 2,000 gallons a minute. Steam fire exclugaishers were also distributed along the freight decks and in the hold.

The vessel broke down in 1870, about a year after she was launched, but the injuries sustained were not very serious. There was much alarm feit for her on cue of her voyages after she had be en refitted in 1877. She left New-York on April 21, and was one at Queenstown on May 1, 1877, and great anxiety was expressed by friends of the passengers. There were on board a number of Canadian pilerims and foman Catholic clergymen going on a mission to Rome.

and Roman Catholic clergymen going on a mission to Rome.

The ship did not arrive until May 29, having been delayed by a broken screw shaft two days after leaving New-York. When she arrived at Liverpool she was in charge of four tigs. The passingers were all well. A large crowd cheered them. The Dock Board sceamer with General Grant, who was on his trip around the world, and several other gentlemen, went to meet and welcome the disabled steamer on her coming into the river. The pilgrims were welcomed by deputations from Liverpool Roman Catholic societies and a Te Deum was sung at the Pro-Cathedral.

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT. BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 .- It is now ascertained fatal injuries at the Penitentiary yesterday morning, over the railing accidentally, but shortly after the locks rere removed from the doors at 7 o'clock, and the pris oners ordered out, Spencer was seen to come hastily trade to the brick floor forty-five feet below. His body made several revolutions during the fall. On being taken up his face was covered with blood, the lower jaw bone broken and the right cheek bone dislocated, but bone broken and the right cheek bone dislocated, but the fatal injuries were internal. Spencer recovered consciousness while the doctor was examining his injuries, and his agonies were so great that he implored the doctor to give nim something to put an end to his misery. After great suffering he died this morning.

Spencer, who was only twenty-one years old, had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirden years for shooting Robert Boss on September 27, 1882, the night of the Congressional primary election, in a figut in which several young men were engaged.

EX-MAYOR SHELTON'S ACCUSER DEAD.

New-Haven, Jan. 7 .- Mary Hartenstein, the young woman who charged ex-Mayor Shelton with having procured an abortion upon her in August, 1881, died suddenly here to-night of heart disease. Mr. Shelton was Mayor of this city from 1877 to 1879, and the girl was employed in his dish-hook and needle shop when she charged him with having caused her trouble. He was arrested, together with Dr. Brown, and both were

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS SUNK | bound over to the Superior Court, where the cases are still on the criminal calcular. Miss Hartenstein's death removes the possibility of the cases ever coming to trial, as she was the principal witness.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPANISH MINISTERS RESIGN. MADRID, Jan. 7.—A Ministerial crisis has occurred in consequence of a difference between Señor Camacho, Minister of Finance, and Señor Albareda, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, at a Cabinet Council held yesterday to discuss the Budget, with the view of reducing the taxes and at the same time increasing the revenue. Señor Camacho pro-posed the sale of the State forest lands on the mountains, valued at 40,000,000 pesetas, in order

provide funds to pay, during the term of eight years, the increased interest on the public debt beginning in July. Señor Albareda strongly opposed the proposal, and being unable to agree, both ne and Señor Camacho tendered their resignation from the Ministry.

To-day the Ministers met again, and, after four hours' deliberation, an agreement being impracticable, resolved to resign in a body. In presenting his resignation to the King, Señor Sagasta, president of the Council, stated that he would return to the palace at noon to-morrow, and receive the

dent of the Council, stated that he would return to the palace at noon to-morrow, and receive the royal command. It is believed that he will be invited to form a new Cabinet, comprising some of the outgoing Ministers. The crisis was most unexpected, and has caused a great sensation.

Señor Albareda opposed Señor Camacho's scheme on the ground that it would prove unpopular. Señor Albareda had held out a prospect of a large development of public works so much needed by the agricultural and mining interests.

The sittings of the Spanish Cortes will be suspended during the continuance of the ministerial crisis. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, did his utmost to effect an understanding between the opposing Ministers at the Cabinet meetings yesterday and to-day.

The present Ministiry went into office on February 9, 1881, a crisis having been precipitated by the refusal of the King to approve the initiatory measure of the new financial policy of the then existing Cabipet. The Ministers who have resigned are as follows: Senor Sagasta, President of the Council; Senor Aginiar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Martinez, Minister of Justice; Senor Pavia y Pavia, Minister of Marine; Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance; Senor Martinez de Campos, Minister of War; Senor Gonzalez, Minister of the Interior; Senor Albaredo, Minister of Commerce and of Agricul-

ture; and Senor Castillo, Minister of the Colonies. ture; and Senor Castillo, Minister of the Colonies.

On taking office Senor Sagasta announced that the policy which his party, the Constitutional Monarchists, and favored waite in opposition in the Cories, would be continued. The Cories were dissoived, and in August of the same year the elections were held, the Ministry having a considerable majority. In September the Senatorial elections were also favorable to the Sagasta party. Last spring a large portion of the floating indebtedness was funded by the Ministry of Finance, and a commercial treaty based on free-trade principles was negotiated with France.

Senor Sagasta, the retiring Premier, is fifty-five years old. He was exided for the part he took in the insurrec-

old. He was exiled for the part he took in the insurrection of 1856. Recurring, he seen became a prominent figure in Spanish politics. In 1874 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Serrano.

MR. GLADSTONE ILL. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- Mr. Gladstone is indisposed.

Dr. Andrew Clark was summoned to attend him

AFTER THE FUNERAL OF GAMBETTA. Paris, Jan. 7.—Enormous throngs of people are visiting the temb of M. Gambetta in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. To-daya demonstration was made at the grave of Blanqui. About 200 persons of those present laid garlands on his grave, and several speeches were made. One of the speakers protested against the honors being paid to the memory of M. Gambetta. Other manifestations followed at the tomb of Federals of 1871. Numerous signs of mourning for M. Gambetta are displayed in Bordeaux, Cherbourg and other towns.

The following is the official text of the remarks made by General Billot at the grave of Gambetta: On this day of public meurning, the Army, deeply afflicted, unites in a sentiment of admiration, respect and profound regret for M. Gambetta, who and our greatest disasters did not despair of the safety of the country and was the soul of National detense, and for General Chanzy, who was its most glorious soldier.

The Royalist papers describe the proceedings at Gambetta's funeral yesterday as theatrical and insincere. The extreme Radical press declare that calm and patriotic demeaner of the populace during the funeral. They express the hope that the events of the past week will produce concord among Republicans, especially in the Chambers, among Republicans, especially in the Chambers, and that the sentiments of unity uttered in the funeral orations will last longer than the flowers strewn on Gambetta's tomb. The Republique Francaise says it believes that the new grouping of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies will bring about a Parliamentary duel between MM. Clemencean and Jules Ferry.

Père Hyacinthe, preaching at the Galician Chapel to-day, said the funeral of M. Gambetta was not only National but religious rites, "It is the improvial soul of the great patriot

only National but religious in its character despite
the absence of religious rites, "It is the
immortal soul of the great patriot
whom we deplore to which homage
is paid. I pray that our German brethren may be
better inspired than hitherto, and that they will so
act as to cause the Nations of the North to become
reconciled to those of the South." Père Hyacinthe
then compared the advantages of a constitutional
monarchy with those of a wise republic, such as
that of Washington.

The Papai Nuncio here did not attend Gambetta's
funeral.

The United French Societies of this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall, to do honor to the memory of the late M. Gambetta. The speakers, ac companied by a number of prominent members of the different societies, marched into the hall shortly before 2 o'clock, to the strains of a funeral dirge. S. Rosentheil, president of the Umted Societies presided over the meeting and opened the exercises with a brief address. M. Le Bœuf, ex-president of the United Societies, read letters of regret from several persons who were unable to be present. Adolph Cohn, the New-York correspondent of the Republique Française, Gambetta's newspaper, delivered a long address, in which he spoke frequently of Alsace and Lorraine, and declared that France would never rest until those provinces were once more in her possession. Alexander May spoke next in behalf of the possession. Alexander May spoke next in behalf of the natives of Alease and Lorraine now living in America. Alderman Levy delivered an address in English, dwelling particularly upon the growth of the French Republic and its friendly relations with the United States. Mr. Mercier, one of the editors of Le Courrier des Etas-Unis, was the next speaker. The others were M. Le Faire, editor of Le Messager Franco-Americais, formerly a fellow-student of Gambetta, Signor Teazzl, cautain of the Garionidi Guards, and Professor Alba Raymand. The last speaker ended his oration by crying "Vive la République!" This was answered by similar cries and long cheering on the part of the audience. The band then played the Marseidaise Hymn, and the meeting closed.

A RIOT IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 7 .- A conflict has occurred here between Albanian and European members of the police force. One Albanian was killed and six others were dangerously wounded. Two of the European policemen were injured. A searching in-quiry into the affair has been opened.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE KRAPOTKINE. LYONS, Jan. 7 .- Prince Krapotkine refuses to employ counsel, and will defend himself. The charge brought against him of being a contriver of anarchist plots has been dropped, and he will be tried under a law of the Empire making Communism punishable by imprisonment for five years. There will be no jury. Three judges will try the

AMERICAN OBSERVERS HOMEWARD BOUND. PLYMOUTH, Jan. 7 .- The members of the American expedition sent to the Cape of Good Hope to take observations of the transit of Venus have arrived here on their way to the United States. They report that they obtained two good observations of the internal contact and took 236 photographs, over 200 of which can be measured.

A MESSAGE FROM ENSIGN HUNT.

telegram: "Please inform Secretary as follows: Kirinst, December 31.—Aneguin scriously ill; in the hospital; inflammation of the lungs. Myself, Manaon and Bartlett remain here; probable delay two weeks. Leach, Lauterbach and Thomo precede and await me at Irkutek. The Russian Government has not yet ordered its authorities to permit and assist in removing the bodies."

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA. SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 7 .- The steamer Arabic, which arrived here to-day, brings the following news from Hong Kong and Shanghai, to December 12: Tso, Viceroy of Nanking, continues in a critical state,

and he is not expected to recover. Admiral Ting and Makien Tsung, the Diplomatic Agent who conducted Chinese affairs in Corea during the ent troubles there, have been sent to represent the Pekin Government at the Court of Annam, and to give advice and assistance in the anticipated trouble with

France in regard to Touquin. The rice harvest in Annam is unusually poor, and a

A sub-official in the Board of Revenue has revealed alleged corruption in the highest quarters. Prince Kung is accused of having taxen bribes to the amount of 40,000 taels in one transaction.

Trouble exists at Swatow between the Chinese and German officials. A valuable plot of land is claimed by a private German firm-Dericks & Co.-and also by the Chinese Government. The agents of the latter erected the usual wooden pillars, signifying ownership by the State. These pillars were torn away by a body of sailors from the German warship Elizabeth, under the orders of the naval and consular officials. The Chinese still refuse to recognize the German ciatm, which is maintained by

a constant guard of marines.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce has received from Lord Granville a copy of the Anglo-Corear treaty, with a request for the opinion of that body as to the document in question. The Corean agents in Tien-Tsin have been busily engaged with Viceroy Li-Hung Chang in drawing up regulations for diplomatic and commercial intercourse. These have not yet been published, but they principally These have not yet been published, but they principally refer to the flaueries on the Coreau coast; the destruction of the ancient palisade barrier extending across the frontier of the two countries; the abolition of the so-called "neutral ground," forty miles which litherto impassable by subjects of either nation; the establishment of a line of Camese steamers, and a Chinese bank, and the numagement of the ensours revenues by foreigners from the Camese service. Several ports will be fully open to foreign trade by next spring, and a large influx on new-comers is expected. The Frence envoy to China is reported to have and a stormy interview with Li-Hung-Chang at The-Tsin on the subject of admitting missionaries into Corea. Capital punishment on individuals concerned in the assassination of the Japanese are daily influered as second, and numerous suspected persons, some of good rank, are degraded or exhied. The Mikado's birthday was celeorated with great feativity in the capital of Corea, the native dignitaries cordially cooperating. The Japanese troops were reviewed by the King at his own suggestion.

suggestion.

Advices from Yokohama up to the 22d are as follows:
The Government arsenal at Tokto is busily occupied in
manufacturing cannon or-leved by Cores.

At a public meeting in Osaka a prominent Radical
leader named Matsumato was assassinated by a political

THE MEMORY OF PETER SALEM.

IBY TREGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Boston, Jan. 7 .- The town of Framingham, Mass., has erected a neat granite memorial over the grave of Peter Salem, otherwise Salem Middlesex. It bears the following inscription: "Peter Salem, a soldier of the Revolution, diel August 16, 1816. Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga. Erected by the town. 1882." Peter Salem was the colored man who distinguished himself by shooting down Major Piteairn at the battle of Bunker Hill, as he was mounting a redoubt and shout-ing, 'The day is ours.' Peter Salem served faithfully through the war in the companies of minute-men under the command of Captain Joan Nixon and Captain Simon Edgell, of Framingoam, and came out of it unharmed. He was a slave and was owned originally by Captain Jeremiah Beisnap, of Framingnam, being soid by him to Major Lawson Buckindnator, of that town, becoming a presented when the large server. Lawson Buckminster, of that town, becoming has when he joined the army, Salem was born i

A PRIEST CENSURES A NEWSPAPER.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 7 .- Father Fitzontrick, of St. Patrick's R. C. Church, in this city, expressed indignation to his sermon this morning because The New-Haren Union had published account of a paule in that church early mass Saturday morning, which catching fire from the caudies. Some of the church officials went to Alexander Troup, the editor of the paper, and requested him not to publish an account of the accident. The editor investigated the matter and the people were absent from the funeral. The Re- found, as he alleges, that the publication was warranted. buy or read, or advertise in, or have anything to do with the off-inding sheet, claiming that the circumstances were increasinably exaggerated. Considerable excite-ment prevailed in the congregation.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- The Philadelphia Demokrat on Saturday published an appeal for help for the sufferers by the inundations of the Ruine. The Ger-

St. Louis, Jan. 7.-A number of prominent Germans, presided over by Dr. Emil Practorious, of The Westliche Post, met to-day and took preliminary steps towards getting up a relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the floods in Germany. A mass meeting will be held on Wednesday night. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Adolph Moses, of this city, is in

receipt of a cablegram from Frankfort, Germany, solle iting ald for the sufferers by the recent floods. It was read at a meeting of Sinai Congregation to-day, and a committee was appointed to solicit funds. It was also read at a meeting of the Turngemeinde this afternoon. That body subscribed \$250, and a number of private subscriptions were added.

A SCHEME TO ORGANIZE MINERS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7 .- There is shortly to be held in this city a convention for the purpose of effecting a general organization of the bituminous coal miners of the United States. The call has not yet been issued, but will be in a few days. The idea is to get the 170,000 miners in the United States under one head, for the purpose of mutual protection and the prevention of strikes. Each State will have its separate organization.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY DISSIPATION.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- About 8 o'clock tonight, Charles Perry, of the dry goods firm of Hempston & Perry, committed suicide by shooting himself in the left temple. He was about twenty two years of age, and was unmarried. The act was caused by dissipation.

A THREATENED INUNDATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7 .- A dispatch from Tuscaloosa, Ala., says the Black Warrior River is very high, threatening an inundation of the lowlands. NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 7.—A train from Jackson, Miss., for this city is delayed by high water.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7 .- General E. T. Lewis, of St. Landry, was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Democrats of the VIth district.

SHOOTING A MAN IN THE FOREHEAD,

Francis Spozzetta, a laborer living at No. 115 Mulberry-st., was taken before Justice Power yes-terday In the Tombs Police Court by Officer Nevins of the Sixt Precinct, on a charge of having fe assaulted John Beamish, of No. 82 Mulberry-st., or Saturday night at Mulberry and Canal-sts by discharging a revolver at him, the builet from which took effect on Beamish's forehead. The injured man was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital and the person was held to await the result of his injuries.

FORMING AN IRISH SOCIETY.

The Irish county organizations met in Clarendon Hall last night and formed a union of Irishmen under the name of The Irish Confederation of America, the purpose of the organization to be benevolent and patriotic. There were thirty-three delegates present, representing thirteen counties. The following officers were elected: E. J. Rowe, President; M. H. Sigerson, James Clifford and Matthew Cox, vice-presidents; J. M. Darrah, corre-spending secretary, and T. F. Carman, recording secre-tary.

AN ALLEGED GAMBLER HELD FOR TRIAL. John McCormick, of No. 112 West Thirtysecond st., who, on a complaint made by Francis Braham, of No. 554 Third-ave., and instituted by Anthony Comstock, was arrested on Saturday evening at No. 100 West Thirty-second-st., where it was charged be kept a gambling-tonse, was brought before Justice Sixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. He wayved examination and was held in \$1,000 ball.

PATRONAGE AT ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR PREPARING TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS.

MR. CLEVELAND HARD AT WORK-CANDIDATES FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND REGENT OF THE UNI-VERSITY-PROBABLE WORKINGS OF THE LAW

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 7 .- Grover Cleveland, attorney-atlaw, having become general counsel for the State of New-York, is hard at work studying up his cases, Every morning by 8:30 o'clock he is seated at his desk in the Executive Chamber of the new Capitol. His mail, and a voluminous mail it is, already waits his coming; and Private Secretary Laurent and the other clerks are busy upon State papers that will shortly be submitted to him for inspection. Throughout the day and far into the night the office is the scene of active work. Any one passing by the new Capitol up till 11 o'clock at night will see the lights blazing in the Executive Chamber, showing that the Governor is still laboring at his desk. He rarely reaches the Executive Mansion to get his night's sleep before midnight. In the interval between the early morning hour and midnight, a variety of work has been done. Letters have been read and dictated, fourscore political and official visitors have been given a hearing, some State matters have been decided and a beginning has been made in the inspection of a mountain of applications for office. The little exercise that the Governor obtains he secures by invariably walking between the Executive Mansion and the new Capitol, Fortunately for Mr. Cleveland's health, these buildings are over a mile distant from each other, and the walk is diversified by some of the steepest hills and the deepest gully in Albany. He takes this walk four times every day-morning, noon, at nightfull, and again near midnight. Naturally his face is rapidly be-

oming a familiar one along Engle and State-sts. The present week his first hour of actual trial will come. By law he is compelled this week to nominate three persons for Railroad Commissioners. One of these persons has already been selected for him by the commands of the same law. The Chamber of Commerce, the Anti-Monopoly League and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation were authorized to name one of the Commissieners. In case they disagreed any two of the boards were to name the Commissioner. They did disagree, the Chamber of Commerce naming A. Barton Hepburn, the chalman of the Hepburn Railway Investigating Committee, and the other two boards naming ex-Senator John O'Donnell, who lobbied" through the Railroad Commission law. Governor Cleveland has been duly informed of this action, and has decided that he must therefore nominate Mr. O'Donnell for Commissioner. It is to secret that the Governor would far prefer to nominate Mr. Hepburn, believing him to be a more suitable man than Mr. O'Donnell for the office of Railroad Commissioner. It has been suggested to the Governor that he should appoint Mr. Hepburn as the Republican Commissioner. To this he has replied that he would do so were it not for the fact that Mr. Hepburn has been so prominently identified with the Anti-Monopoly cause that it would seem to the public that the Anti-Monopolists and been given control of the ission should be be appointed. The people of the State, in the Governor's opinion, determined that the Anti-Monopoly sentiment should have represen tation in the Railroad Commission, but not con plete pessession of it. Mr. Hepturn has been in-formed that the presentation of his name with that

of O'Donnell is impossible. F. B. Thurber, of New-York, the "boss" of the Anti-Monopoly League and the Board of Trade and Transportation, who insisted on the selection of O'Donneil, would therefore seem responsible for Mr. Hepburn's exclusion. Practical politicians say, however, that the Democratic Senators would never have confirmed Mr. Hepburn as an Anti-Monopoly Railroad Commissioner because he is a Republican, and his confirmation with that of the actual Republican Railway Comner would give the commission into the control of the Republican party. This heroic action they say no person could expect of a Democratic Governor and Democratic Senate, F. B. Thurber has taken pains to advertise the past fortnight that Mr. O'Donnell has been a "trimmer" in politics; that crat, but latterly a fierce Anti-Monopolist. Mr. Thurber is also authority for the statement that Mr. O'Donnell voted for Governors Robinson and Cleveland.

Mr. O'Ponnell is not likely to be confirmed as Railroad Commissioner. There is some opposition to him among the Republican Senators, who would naturally support him owing to his former position here as a Republican Schator; and the Democratic Senators suspect that he is a Republican wearing he mask of an Anti-Monopolist. In confirming him and a Republican commissioner they would fear that they had made the Railroad Commission a Republican one. This they dread to do in view of the vast political influence the Railroad Commisioners will acquire through their supervision of the ratiroads. What the Democratic Senators want is an anti-Monopoly Commissioner with Democratic antecedents. In other words they want the cont rol of the commission. They would gladly have avoided the embarrassment caused them by the anti-Monopoly feature of the Railroad Commission law by amending that law when the Legislature met last Tuesday. The proposed amendment would have swept away this feature and given Governor Cleveland unrestricted power of appointing the Commissioners. But Governor Cleveland forbade any amendment to the law. Acordingly it was not made.

The Governor would like to appoint as the other Railroad Commissioners ex-Governor Horatio Seymour and ex-Senator Kernan. Expressing this thought the other day to a friend, the latter said :

"Well, Governor, you must remember these are men of a past generation, acquainted with its needs out not with our own in the matter of railway transportation. I doubt whether Governor Seynour would accept the office. As for Mr. Kernan, he has declined it in advance."

Weil-informed persons here think that the Governor intends to appoint as the Democratic Rallway Commissioner some resident of Buffalo; not a politiclan, but a man of good business ability, whose qualities have been familiar to him for years and whom he can trust. The name of the man has not been re-

As for the Republican Railway Commis sioner, the gossips seem agreed that Silas B. Dutcher, the present Commissioner of Public Works, is likely to be chosen. Mr. Dutcher, they say, made a very favorable impres Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo the latter part of December when he called upon him to explain the workings of the canal system. The friends of Colonel Anson S. Wood, Deputy Secretary of State, are confident that he will be the Republican Commissioner. There is al-o some confidence expressed that it will be Joseph Nimmo, United States Government Statistician, or ex-Assemblyman Charles S. Baker, one

tistician, or ex-Assemblyman Charles S. Baker, one of the Hepburn committee and the author off the Railway Commission law. It is one of the peculiarities of the situation that a great many persons are confident that they are to be the successful candidates.

It is expected that Governor Cleveland will also nominate this week a Superintendent of Police Works. Naturally there is much public interest concerning the selection of the man who will manage the free canals. The Governor, it is said by well-informed persons, will probably appoint Horatio Seymour, jr., formerly State Engineer. Superintendent Dutcher said to the Governor when in Buffalo!

"You need for the proper management of the canals some man who is well acquainted with them; who, for instance, can tell whether a bridge will last another year, whether, a tow-path needs

repairing, and so on—a man, in fact, who under-stands canal work just as well as a contractor, and cannot be deceived by laborers."

Mr. Cleveland is said to believe that Mr. Seymonr

annot be deceived by laborers."

Mr. Cleveland is said to believe that Mr. Seymour is such a man. He is said also to have a high opinion of James Shanahan, of Tribes Hill, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Canals under Superintendent Clark. Ex-Assemblyman John O'Brien, of Rhinebeck, is pushing his candidacy for the place and seems confident of winning it. On Friday he visited Governor Cleveland in company with Daniel Manning, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. O'Brien's friends say he is heartily supported by Mr. Manning. It so he has a powerful friend; one who has great influence with Mr. Cleveland. Mr. O'Brien came here prepared to claim the seat held in the Assembly by Edgar A. Briggs, of Dutchess County. However, he is so confident of becoming Superintendent of Public Works that he has not given notice of contesting Mr. Briggs's seat, although he brought here all papers and affidavits for that purpose. Mr. O'Brien was the Democratic candidate for member of the Assembly in Mr. Briggs's district. He was defeated owing to the resentment of the Democrats over his opposition to the nomination of a Democrat for member of Congress. He is a railway contractor. Several years ago he built the "State" iRailway from Plattsburg to Dannemora, which was afterward sold for \$1 to Mr. Smith M. Weed.

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A Regent of the University will also be elected the coming week. The candidates are Theophilus C. Call.cot, Editor of The Albany Times, and St. Clair McKelway, Editor of The Albany Argus. The Tammany members are opposing Mr. McKelway's election on the ground that he is a partisan of Samuel J. Tilden. The compliment is returned by Mr. McKelway's friends, who charge that Mr. Callicot is an ardent supporter of John Kelly. There promises to be a Tilden and anti-Tilden contest over the matter. General Spinola objected to the holding of the Democratic caucus on Wednesday night. Accordingly it will be held on flursday night. In the meantime the Tammany members hope to obtain many supporters for Mr. Callicot.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT ANNERY PARTIALLY BURNED. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7 .- The tannery of the Wisconsin Hide and Leather Company was partially burned this morning. The loss on stock is \$18,000 and on building and machinery \$12,500. The insurance is as follows: London Assurance Company, \$2,000; German American, \$4,000; Star, of New-York, \$2,000; Insurance Company, of North America, \$1,000; Union, of Philadelppia, \$1,650; Howard, of New-York, \$1,000; Detroit Insurance Company, \$1,000; Westchester, of New-York, \$2,000; North British, of London, \$2,000; Lumberman's, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; Allemannia, of Lumberman's, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; Allemannia, of Pittsburg, \$1,500; Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia County, \$2,000; Newark, of Newark, \$1,500; Commonwealth, of Boston, \$2,000; Boytston, of Boston, \$1,500, and Manufacturer's, of Boston, \$1,500.

The origin of the fire is mysterious. There has been considerable talk regarding the affairs of the firm, whose paper went to protest lately. The company consists of Solon A. Kimoall, president; Shelly Khaball, secretary, and James Clark, treasurer. Shelly Khaball, secretary, and James Clark, treasurer. Shelly Khaball, secretary, and James Clark, treasurer. Shelly Khaball was in the office at the time the fire broke out, and he says a lamp exploded. All the books and papers were destroyed.

FLAMES IN A FLAT HOUSE.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the Abbotsford flats, No. 660 Sixth-ave. The furniture of Harriet L. Crosby was damaged \$200.

IN VARIOUS PLACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7 .- Josephus Goodng's ree-houses, in the east portion of Bristol, were de

NEW-OBLEANS, Jan. 7 .- A dispatch from Bolton, Miss. to The Times-Democrat says: B. S. Davis's hotel was burned to-day. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000. J. H. Dayls & Co.'s establishment was also burned. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

THE UNITED PIPE LINES.

OIL CITY, Penn., Jan. 7 .- For several weeks past articles have been published in various papers broughout the country, charging the United Pipe Lines with issuing more petroleum certificates than were represented by oil in the custody of the lines. Yesterday after noon the members of the Oil City Exchange took action noon the members of the Oil City Exchange took action on these reports, and adopted a resolution to the effect that "we have full and unqualified faith in the management of the said lines; we believe that their sworn statements represent their true condition; that they do not specified, and that under no circumstances do they ever issue certificates unless the petroleum called for by such certificates is actually in tanks controlled by the said lines," and "that this Exchange will ald any person or persons in making examination according to the law."

SEVERELY INJURED BY A FALL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7 .- J. Burton Hine, As he was getting into his carriage he slipped on the uneven and toy sidewalk, fracturing his left hip. Several ears ago, while surveying in Michigan, he had both his of frozen so badly that it was necessary that both

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7 .- Francis Sibley, a commercial traveller of Worcester, Mass., had his leg crushed at the station in this city last night while attempting to get upon the fast express train for Boston after it had started. He was taken to the bospital, where he died at about 2 o'clock this morning. He leaves a wife and two children.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Easton, Penn., Jan. 7 .- Owen Lynch was lled and John McGovern and John McCarty were seriously injured near Glendon Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, last night, by a locomotive that was sacking up for a train. At the time of the accident a local train was passing on another track.

AN INDICTMENT SUSTAINED.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7 .- At the September, 1881, term of the Superior Court the City of Portland was indicted for allowing sewer deposits to accumulate in a dock, creating a nuisance. The defendant demurred, contending that the municipal corporation could not be noteted for a nuisance of that nature. The opinion of the full bench, just received, sustains the indictment.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- Two men, giving heir names as Patrick McBride, of New-York, and Wil am Sanders, of this city, were arrested this morning in a liquor shop, where they stopped for a valise which they left last night. In the valise twenty-five counter-feit Bland dollars were found, together with a quantity of metal, a battery, a ladie for melting the metal, and a small crucible.

ASSIGNMENT OF BOOK SELLERS.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 7 .- R. Crampton & Co., of Rock Island, Ill., dealers in books and stationery have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$41,000, and their assets are claimed to be nearly as much. The affairs of the firm are said to have been in a bad condition for two or three years.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM MARTIN.

Boston, Jan. 7 .- The funeral of the late William Martin, who was forty years in the telegraph service, the last twenty as receiver at the Western Union nain office in this city, took place to-day at Boston Highlands, and was largely attended by business men and the telegraphic fraternity. The body was interred at Forest Hills with Masonic honors.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.-Intelligence was received here to-day that a violent earthquake shock was felt in different parts of Northern Ohio between 2 was felt in discrete parts and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The people were aroused from sleep by the shock, and cases are reported of chimneys having toppled over.

STRUCK WITH A BAR OF IRON,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- In a quarrel at the Spring Garden Water Works this evening J. R. Nirven, alias Roche, struck James Johnson on the head with a bar of iron, fracturing his skuil. The injured man, it is thought, will die.

MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 7 .- John Corder and John Mauck quarrelied at Linden, Va., a day or two ago. Mauck shot and killed Corder, and escaped.

COLD WEATHER IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 7 .- The thermometer registered 36° below zero on Saturday morning in the northern nortion of Penebacot County.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS-THE CONTEST FOR THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP-AN ABSURD STORY.

One of the ways in which the people's money is recklessly squandered is clearly shown in a report to Congress on the printing and distribution of public documents. The contest for the Senatorship in Illinois is exciting interest at Washington; it is believed that Senator Logan favors the reelection of Davis. Nothing has been heard at the State Department of the finding of Lieutenant Chipp's party, and George Kennan, the Siberian traveller, declares that the story is absurd.

HOW PUBLIC MONEY IS SQUANDERED. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- One of the most interestng, and in some respects startling, documents ever issued by Congress is the report of Mesers. Ames, Spofford and Baird on the public documents and the haphazard manner in which they are distributed. It is a not uncommon boast that the "United States Government owns and runs the biggest printing office in the world." A glance at the report mentioned shows that this great establishment is by no means idle. The number of documents printed by authority of the XLVIth Congress alone reached the enormous aggregate of 2,324,254 c pies; while for the first session of the present Congress the aggregate was 1,354,947 copies. These are staggering figures, when one stops to reflect that in a single session Congress orders an amount of printing almost three times the bulk of the great Library of Congress; and that each Senator receives as his "share" in a single Congress to distribute-or sell he chooses-5,708 copies, and for a single session 3,742 copies; that each Representative receives 4,164 and 2,347 copies respectively as his "share" for the same periods; that 360,569 and 195,058 copies are allotted, " for department use" and that there remain " surplus" copies to the number of 27,204 and 13,370 respectively, for the distribution of which nobody appears to be responsible. The foregoing figures, it must be remembered, do not include the bilis and resolutions offered in Congress, which, to the number of more than one million, were printed for the XLVith Congress alone. This enormous mass of printing and binding, of course, costs money; the committee evidently intended to show how much, but gave up the attempt in despair as too difficult. Some of the items, however, are given.

The Agricultural Report for 1880 cost \$307,029, and for 1879, \$206,563, each edition numbering 300,000 copies. The report for 1879 was limited to a certain number of pages, while that for 1880 was a very bulky volume. This doubtless accounts for the difference of \$100,000 in the cost of the two editions, though the report says nothing on this point. Among other large items are: Report of the Signal Office (4,900 copies), \$35,026; Diseases of Swine, etc. (100,000 copies, \$41,404; Centennial Commission (\$45,000 copies), \$39,025; Diseases of Domestic Animals (100,000 copies), \$44,818; Beet Sugar (20,000 copies), \$10,739; Report on Education, 1878 and 1879 (50,000 copies), \$42,000; Contagious Diseases in Domestic Animals (50,000 copies), \$37,761; Tertiary History, Grand

Canon (3,000 copies), \$30,854. The committee were "deeply impressed with the lack of system and economy in the distribution of these documents." They found that "nearly all documents, whatever may be their cost or value, are distributed by from two to four agencies," and concluded that, "to no small extent documents are sent in duplicate and triplicate to the same parties." They therefore repeat the recommendation, which for half a dozen years has been urged upon Congress, that all public docu-

ments shall be distributed through a single agency.

Few will not agree with the committee that, in home of general distribution, "the mos prominent places should be given to public, university and college libraries;" and yet they found that "not more than one in eight of the principal libraries now receives documents published by Congress for general distribution." Under the present law a small portion of the documents is regularly sent to one depository in each Congressional District, and to two in each State at large-these depositories being designated by Senators and Representatives. Some of these depositories are insignificant libraries, and the committee wisely suggest that a " minimum limit as to the size of a library entitled to such designation should be fixed," and recommend that hereafter the depositories shall regularly receive copies of all documents ordered by Congress. No provision of law now exists under which libraries (except those of States, Territories and soldiers' homes) are entitled to receive The Congressional Record. A few do receive it by the grace of Congressmen, but the number "is surprisingly small. Of twenty-six State and Territorial libraries reporting, only eight had received com-plete sets of The Record for the XLVIth Congress; although by law ail are entitled to it, and the Public Printer is charged with the duty of sending it. Of 342 other public libraries, each containing \$5,000 volumes or more, only seventy-four had received The Record of the last Congress.

Several years ago Congress bought for \$100,000 the copyright, plates, etc., of The Globe, and about 60,000 volumes of that publication, consisting of broken sets. Two years ago the Public! Printer recommended the sale of these volumes "as waste paper" unless Congress would authorize the printing of volumes to complete the sets. The committee recommend instead that these odd volumes be used to supply, as far as practicable, breaks in the sets owned by libraries throughout the country. They found that of twenty-six State and Territorial IIbraries only four contain complete sets of The Globe, and that of 340 other libraries, only two possess complete sets. Most of these libraries contain partial sets, some of them nearly completed, "any addi-

tial sets, some of them nearly completed, "any addition to which would be highly prized."

The committee express the opinion that the number of public documents printed may be materially diminished without detriment. It appears that, of the "usual number" (1,900 copies) of all documents, about one-half are delivered in an unbound form, "most of which are doubtless ultimately sold as waste paper." Volumes amounting in the aggregate to about 96,000,000 pages were thus delivered during the XLVith Congress alone. If the recommendations of the committee had been in force at that time the number of volumes of executive documents and abridgements "would have been nearly 100,000 gess than were printed, while of those delivered in unbound form, and in a large measure wasted, there would have been bound and saved for permanent use nearly 60,000 volumes."

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The committee think the number of pamphlet copies of session laws printed is unnecessarily large and recommend a reduction of about 15,000 copies, "10,000 copies of which are those now sent in bulk to the Governors of the several States and Territories for their distribution, which supply it is deemed expedient to discontinue."

The committee also recommend a reform of the present crade and unsatisfactory legislation governing the sale of public documents, and give an interesting summary of the British law on the subject. They also give an abstract of laws in force relating to the printing, sale and distribution of relating to the printing, sale and distribution of public documents; and present, in the form of a proposed bill and three joint resolutions, their ideas of the new legislation necessary.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The contest in Illinois for the United States Senatorship excites a good deal of interest in Washington, where General Raum has conducted a large share of his frank and active canvass for the office. An experienced and well-